

# The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY DECEMBER 5, 1898.

XXXVII—NO. 40

## TO HONOR MR. SEAMAN

**Mayor Wise Gives a Banquet to His Policemen.**

## BRIEF ADDRESSES DELIVERED.

A Gold Water Toast, which is Drank to Mr. Seaman's Health, the Only One of the Evening, was Proposed by Mayor Wise—Mr. Seaman's Record Discussed.

Seven policemen, a marshal and an ex-officer broke bread with Mayor Wise Thursday evening, and bade formal farewell to T. Harvey Seaman as a member of the Massillon police force. Mr. Seaman resigned from the corps for reasons which have heretofore been announced, and the dinner was given for him. As the guest of honor he occupied a chair at one end of the table, Mayor Wise being seated at the other. The other guests were Marshal Markele and Policemen Getz, McGuire, Ertle, Wissmar, Wittmann, Brownberger and Budd.

New York Counts.  
Celery on branch. Queen Olives.  
Oyster Stew.  
Baked White Fish, Bordenaise.  
Berndt's Potatoes.  
Tenderloin Steak with Mushrooms.  
Young Turkey, Sage Dressing.  
Saratoga Chips. Cranberry Sauce.  
Fresh Lobster Salad. Sardines.  
Shredded Cabbage.

Vienna Rolls, Plain Bread, Graham Bread.  
Assorted Cake. Sauce.  
Fruit. Nuts. Tea. Coffee.  
Cigars.

The menu tells the story of the culinary art's triumph, and it is needless to say that all other details were as perfect for the banquet took place at the Hotel Conrad, and everything was done under the personal supervision of Manager Arnold. It was exactly 7:30 o'clock when the guests arrived, the beats having been turned over to officers specially appointed for the occasion, with the understanding that they were to remain on duty until the festivities were over.

With cigars came a few remarks from the mayor, appropriate to the occasion, and delivered in his happiest vein. He referred to the past record of the retiring officer, his faithfulness, his sound judgment and correct understanding of a policeman's obligation and limitations. His association with Mr. Seaman, he said, had been pleasant, and he was indebted to him for his excellent counsel and advice in many difficult situations.

Turenne Getz was next. He spoke of the days when Mr. Seaman was the head of a little squad of four special officers, ending with a reference to his good service as a member of the force of today. His remarks, in fine, were in commendation of Mr. Seaman's general fitness and reliability.

For the many fine compliments, Mr. Seaman then returned his thanks and sent spinning around the festal board kind words on his own account. He gave an exposition of what to him seem the qualities requisite for the making of efficient officers, speaking from the standpoint of one of ripe experience, and the sentiments expressed by him were echoed by the other guests.

Then came the only toast of the evening, proposed by Mayor Wise. It was expressive of the regret felt because of Mr. Seaman's retirement, and the wish that his life may continue to be prosperous and happy. The guests all rose in their places, and each pledged his good will in a glass of cold water.

T. Harvey Seaman's experience as an officer began in 1869, when he was elected marshal of the city on the Republican ticket. Massillon was a town of little more than 5,000 population then, but the number of arrests made in a month at that time was very much greater than now. He served alone in this capacity for six years, at the expiration of his third term asking that he be given some assistance. This the council refused. Mr. Seaman then declined to be a candidate for re-election, though he would surely have been successful, local Democrats having assured him that they would make no opposition.

When Mr. Seaman was first elected, he had made no campaign himself. A bad state of affairs existed. Saloons were open night and day, week-day and Sunday, and fights and carousals were more or less the order of the day. A reform movement was started by the Republican party, and Mr. Seaman was selected as its candidate. Three months after his election, Massillon was a comparatively orderly city. For three months, along in the seventies, a special force of four special officers existed in the city. Mr. Seaman at its head, having been selected for the position by the council. Some of the best police work ever done in the city was done by that little corps. After retiring from the force this time, Mr. Seaman did not again become an officer until 1888, when he was appointed to the force by Mayor Reed. He served continuously up to the first day of this month.

## The Law Enforced.

Over at Canton the quarantine laws are enforced. William Owen, who was suffering from diphtheria, left his home without permission of the board of health, and was promptly arrested by the sanitary police, taken before Mayor Rice, fined five dollars and costs, and in default of payment was sent to the workhouse. Superintendent Pontius refused to receive him, and the officers were obliged to take the prisoner back to his home, where, it is safe to say, he will remain until it is safe for him to appear on the streets again.

## THE C. M. B. A. MEETING.

Officers Elected for the Ensuing Year by Branch No. 4.

The members of branch No. 4, C. M. B. A. at the regular meeting held Thursday night, decided to attend the funeral of the late James Kuhn in a body and adopted resolutions of condolence. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Henry Gunther; first vice president, Frederick Scheer; second vice president, Julius Schneider; recording secretary, Edward Paul; assistant recording secretary, Henry Sonnhalter; financial secretary, Sylvanus Royer; treasurer, John B. Verment; marshal, John P. Paul; guard, Jacob Zill. Andrew Ertle and Joseph Donant were elected trustees for the terms of two years.

The members of the sick benefit association, of the branch, elected Sylvanus Royer and Frederick Scheer, directors; Edward Kohl, recording secretary, and Alonzo Croft, treasurer.

## CANTON AND COUNTY.

### Important Happenings About the Court House.

### SEVERAL MASSILLON CASES FILED.

Valuable Coal Land Involved in Litigation—True Bros.' Assignee Sued—An Increase in Wage Granted to the C. C. & S. Company's Employes—A Divorce Suit.

CANTON, Dec. 2.—A petition in partition has been filed in court by Lawyer A. A. Thayer in which William E. Hemperly, of Massillon, brings suit against J. F. Pocock, Daniel Hemperly, Frank L. Hemperly, the People's Building and Loan Company and others. Mr. Hemperly alleges that he has legal right to one half part of all stone coal under certain real property in Tuscarawas township, known as part of the northwest quarter of section No. 17. Mr. Hemperly desires to have his interest in said stone coal and rights and lands set off to him in severality. He also asks the court to require the defendants to set up any interest or right they may have to said coal and lands or be forever barred.

H. C. Allmon has instituted proceedings in court against George Rhine, assignee for the benefit of the creditors of True Bros., of Massillon, to recover \$300. The sum is claimed to be due on a promissory note made by True Bros., which is secured by a mortgage on the firm's stock and fixtures.

Alice E. Mountz has applied for a divorce from Lewis J. Mountz on the grounds of cruelty and neglect. They were married in October, 1881, and since then the defendant, it is claimed, on numerous occasions struck and beat his wife. Mrs. Mountz also desires alimony, the custody of their child and the restoration of her maiden name, Alice E. Anthony.

The wages of the employes of the C. C. & S. railway were advanced 5 per cent., the raise taking effect on December 1. About two-thirds of the company's entire force are affected and several hundred of the fortunate ones live in Canton. Receiver Wardwell stated that the 5 per cent. restored was the amount of the reduction made in 1894.

Mary A. Jackson commenced action by Lawyers Wann & Bow, Thursday afternoon, against the Cleveland Life Insurance Company to recover \$500. The sum is alleged to be due on a policy held by the late Mr. Jackson.

In the estate of William C. Grant, of Bethlehem township, a motion has been filed to set aside the decree. Sale of real estate has been ordered in the estate of John Rolli, sr., of Canton.

A marriage license has been granted to Joseph Thorp and Mary Louise Wise, of Canton.

### COMPLIMENT TO MR. VERMENT.

A Correspondent's Reference to the Massillon Architect.

The Marion (O.) correspondent to the Catholic Telegraph, of Cincinnati, in speaking of the new St. Mary's church at that place, says:

"It would be a pleasure—to your correspondent, at least—to describe in detail the exquisite and chaste beauty of the architecture of the church, which is the work of Mr. John B. Verment, of Massillon, O., but to do so adequately would be to encroach too much on your space in this issue. Suffice it to say that those who are delighted to see the pure Gothic, who love to gaze on the harmonious blending of proper proportion of arches, angles, lines, color and shading, who feel the jarring effect of discordant jumbles and unwarranted intrusion of various styles—generally the fault of incompetent architects under the pretext of economy or adaptability—St. Mary's church, Marion, O., without undue disparagement to the very few other really exquisite specimens of church architecture of which this archdiocese can boast, will rank second to none, if, indeed, it be not entitled to the very foremost place."

The sooner a cough or cold is cured without harm to the sufferer the better. Lingering colds are dangerous. Hacking cough is distressing. One minute Cough Cure quickly cures it. Why suffer when such a cough cure is within reach? It is pleasant to the taste. Rider & Snyder

Body pain relieved if you've a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil in the house. Instant relief in cases of burns, cuts, sprains, accidents of any sort.

## A BIG DAMAGE SUIT.

### The Howells Mining Company Involved.

### \$15,000 THE AMOUNT NAMED.

John Robson, of East Greenville, Plaintiff in the Case—Another Petition in the Flickinger-Brown Damage Suit—Edward Bender Pleads Guilty.

CANTON, Dec. 1.—Suit has been commenced by John Robson against the Howells Mining Company, of Massillon, to recover damages aggregating \$15,000. The petition was filed in court late Wednesday afternoon by Lawyers Clark, Ambler & Clark, and is in substance as follows: Prior to November 5, 1896, Mr. Robson alleges that he was employed in the capacity of miner by the defendant company, in the Anderson mine, located at East Greenville, and under the supervision of Charles Graybill was working in the main entry, about 150 feet from the bottom of the shaft. At this point, he claims, the company neglected to post and prop the roof of the entry for a distance of ten feet, although knowing the roof to be unsafe. On November 5, 1896, in company with Rowland Jones, the plaintiff was engaged in removing a pillar of coal at the side of the main entry near the faulty place described.

While shoveling coal into a car under the unsupported roof Mr. Robson claims to have been struck by a falling piece of slate and rock weighing about five hundred pounds, which bruised and injured him, breaking one of the processes of his spinal column. Prior to the accident Mr. Robson was a robust and able bodied man, but as the result of his injury, it is alleged, he is now disfigured, maimed and disabled for life.

Darley Flickinger has begun another action in court against Frank A. Brown, of Massillon, this time also naming the Brown Lumber Company, as defendants. The petition relates that the judgment of \$1,200 obtained by Mr. Flickinger in October, 1898, against Mr. Brown is still in force and unpaid. The plaintiff says Mr. Brown has no personal or real property, but owns, as shown by the books of the company, one hundred and fifty shares of stock valued at \$15,000. The petition further states that the company has also in its possession a large sum due Mr. Brown for services as secretary, and the court is requested to require the defendant company to answer setting forth fully how much money is in its hands now due Mr. Brown for salary as secretary.

The plaintiff also desired that the company be required to show in court how many shares of stock stand on the books of the corporation in Mr. Brown's name, and to bring all shares of stock into court and abide by the order of the court as to their being sold to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment. Should there not be sufficient shares of stock in their possession, the plaintiff desires that the company be compelled to bring into court the books showing the stubs of the shares of stock owned by Mr. Brown, and to issue duplicate shares sufficient to pay the judgment and cost and deliver the same to the sheriff of the county for sale.

The court is further petitioned to enjoin the Brown Lumber Company from paying to F. A. Brown any money due him, and from transferring any stock now in his name. The petition was drawn by Lawyer C. C. Upham.

Harry Rex and Edward Bender, of Canton, recently indicted for keeping a "bucket shop," appeared in court as they agreed this morning, and Mr. Bender pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined \$200 and the costs entire.

The indictment against Mr. Rex was nolled, the latter having agreed to never again engage in the business in the county. Mr. Rex is a member of the Stark county bar and was severely censured by the court.

Messrs. Rex and Bender and J. B. Oyler, of Canal Fulton, were jointly indicted, and it was agreed that the three should appear in court and one enter a plea of guilty. At the last moment, however, Mr. Oyler declined to accompany Messrs. Rex and Bender, and will now be compelled to stand trial.

The will of Paul D. Jones, of Canton, has been admitted to probate. The will of Martin Fulmer, of Canton, has been admitted to probate. The will of Martha Uhrich, of Canton, has been filed for probate. Isaac Yantz has been appointed executor of the will of Martin Fulmer.

Marriage licenses were granted yesterday to Dr. Jesse P. Penberthy and Mrs. Elizabeth Shepler, of Massillon; Rezin M. Bailey and Magdalena Uebelhart, of Canton, and Henry K. Ryder and Mae Williams, of Massillon.

### A New Inspector.

J. F. Hogan, of this city, has lately been appointed district inspector of the Knights of St. John. His appointment was at the hands of Colonel Joseph Winum, of this district. Mr. Hogan's rank will be that of captain and under his jurisdiction will be the commanderies at Alliance, Akron, Canton, Canal Dover and Navarre with good prospects of a new one to be established at Louisville. Mr. Hogan certainly is well worthy of the appointment and will ill fill the office with credit. He has been a leading member of the local commandery for a number of years.—Alliance Leader.

Body pain relieved if you've a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil in the house. Instant relief in cases of burns, cuts, sprains, accidents of any sort. The skin of any sort instantly relieved. Don't's Ointment. At any drug store.

## A PERSONAL GRIEVANCE.

The Trades and Labor Assembly Favors The Bell Company.

S. A. Stalcup, manager of the Bell Telephone Company's interests in Massillon, was notified today by representatives of the local branch of the Trades and Labor Assembly, that no further action would be taken by the Assembly in behalf of the striking operators. While the sympathy of the Assembly members is yet with the strikers, the grievance of the latter, after careful investigation, was found to be purely a personal matter and one not warranting the support of a labor organization. Shortly after the strike had been instituted the Assembly appointed a committee to co-operate with the operators in a movement to induce local merchants to quit the Bell service until the demands of the strikers for the removal of Manager Stalcup had been conceded. This committee has been recalled.

## SEVEN BURGLARS STAKEN

The Mayor of Canal Dover distinguishes Himself.

### THE ROBBERS FIGHT DESPERATELY

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Station at Strasburg is Robbed of Hundreds of Dollars Worth of Freight—A Posse from Canal Dover Captures All but Two.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling station at Strasburg was broken into Tuesday night by a gang of at least nine burglars, who thoroughly ransacked the building for its valuables. A small amount of cash was secured in the ticket office, and from the warerooms a keg of whisky, several cases of fine wines, a large quantity of silverware, revolvers, cutlery, and miscellaneous articles to the amount of hundreds of dollars, were taken. It was learned that the plunder had been loaded into a wagon and hauled toward Canal Dover, and the authorities at that place were at once notified. Mayor Streb gained information of the robbers' rendezvous, a mile or two west of the city, and formed a posse consisting of Philip Geib, James Boyer, John Unerbach and Marshalls Goodman and McCluney, and started for the spot. As soon as the thieves saw the deputies approaching they opened fire, which was returned by the officers, who steadily advanced. In a short time the deputies overpowered the robbers, two of whom fought so desperately that they were clubbed into insensibility. Of the nine men in the party but two escaped, and the other seven are now safe behind the bars. Mayor Streb believes the arrest of these men will break up the gang that has been operating in different parts of the county for several months past. Mayor Streb and the officers escaped without serious injury.

E. P. Edgar, the C. L. & W. agent at Massillon, stated this afternoon that he could give no estimate of the company's loss at Strasburg, but that it was considerable. John Pepper, of Massillon, who has been acting as a special officer for the company is now making a thorough investigation.

AT CRYSTAL SPRING—An Interesting Letter Received From the Philippines.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Dec. 1.—It is true that J. A. Beitel was injured while at work at the North Massillon mine, as was stated in Tuesday's INDEPENDENT. All reports to the contrary are positively fabulous.

John Leonard has received an interesting letter written by John Moore, dated at Manila, Oct. 14. Mr. Moore is a private in the Fourteenth infantry, but has been promoted to company clerk. He says he is in good health now, but had an uncomfortable sea voyage. When the Philippines were reached, he said, the green grass looked good enough to eat. Fruit grows wild on the islands and all of the soldier boys are going into the fruit business. The poor quality is made up by its cheapness. The letter continues: "You can buy two oranges or bananas for one cent. The stop of eleven days at Honolulu was a delightful one. Manila is surrounded by a large stone wall on which are placed cannons and the city is well fortified, but the Spaniards were afraid of Dewey and his big guns and soon hung up the white flag." Mr. Moore expects to finish his trip around the world. He sailed on the Pueblo, and prefers staying on the island rather than return and be treated in the same manner again.

### FROM CRYSTAL SPRING.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Dec. 2.—Through a misunderstanding it was stated that Chas. Yager went to Fox lake last Monday. Mr. Yager was not a member of the party at the lake but spent the day at his home, being ill. After finishing work I may have ten cents in my pocket. Shall that dime go for bread or for soap? I say bread. You can't eat soap, and no matter how clean it may make your face it doesn't help the empty stomach. My hands and face used to be cleaner than they are now, but then my stomach was emptier.

William Crookston had a portion of his thumb taken off by a piece of coal falling on it while at work in the Hernbrook mine on Thursday.

Miss Carrie Meiner and the Misses Clara and Mayme Crookston, of Massillon, were guests of friends in town, Thursday.

## A VARIETY OF VIEWS.

William Welker Tells How Safe Sidewalks May be Had.

### A KLONDIKER ON MALVERN GOLD.

Liverman Volkmar Lifts His Voice Against A Cruel Practice—Local Bird fanciers, and What They are Doing—A Former Citizen's Idea of Today's Massillon.

William W. Welker has an idea. It is the first suggestion of plan by which icy or slushy sidewalks in Massillon might forever be relegated to the past.

"This natural gas we are having put into the town," says Mr. Welker, "will help us to do it. Why not run a gas pipe under the paved sidewalks from one end to the other. Let every property holder on the street have a jet under his sidewalk, and when it snows or freezes he could light this. Thus enough heat would be furnished to keep the flagging warm and ice and snow would quickly disappear. This would insure the public's safety, and the amount saved in doctors' bills would, in a year or two, pay for the laying of the pipes. Most of the Massillon merchants have coal cellars under their sidewalks, so there would be but little expense in that direction."

"There ought to be a law in Pennsylvania," said Liverman Volkmar, today, "such as we have in Ohio, making the docking of horses' tails a serious offense. It is one of the cruellest tortures to which an animal can be subjected, and there is nothing handsome about docked tails.

But fashionable people think it ought to be done, so they send their horses across the line into Pennsylvania, where docking is not a crime, and there the work is done. There are one or two places north of this city, where unprincipled horsemen can be found who will defy the law and cut the tails for big money, but sooner or later they will get their just deserts. As the world progresses, however, I suppose Pennsylvania and the other states will fall into line with Ohio and declare against this miserable practice."

Charles R. Keller, a former Massillonian who is visiting in this city, having just returned from Alaska with his pockets bulging with the results of a few years' digging in the new El Dorado, is inclined to discredit the stories which are floating this way from Malvern. "I have never found gold where coal is also found, and I understand that there is lots of coal down about Malvern. But the old saying is, 'Gold is wherever you



## SHAFTER'S SELECTION.

Alger, In His Report, Said Results Justified It.

## MOST OF MILES' IDEAS IGNORED.

The Report at Several Points Showed It, Chronological History of War Given; Some Recommendations—Praise for the Red Cross and Other Associations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The annual report of Secretary Alger contains what may be described as a chronological history of the war, consisting of a number of short paragraphs, beginning with the declaration of war on April 21, and setting forth the date upon which any event of importance occurred, but makes no comment whatever upon the facts. The only exception to this rule is in the reference to the casualties at Santiago. Some criticism having been made that there was a lack of surgeons present, the report states that there were 140 surgeons in attendance, and that of 1,421 wounded only 18 died of their wounds. Touching the surrender at Santiago, the report shows that Shafter demanded the surrender on the 3d, and renewed this demand on the 4th. On the morning of the 11th another demand was made. On the evening of that day General Miles arrived, and on the 13th and 14th of July, he, with General Shafter, met the Spanish commander under a flag of truce to discuss the surrender. On the afternoon of the 14th, General Miles left General Shafter's headquarters and soon thereafter went aboard ship preparatory to sailing for Porto Rico. July 17, Lora surrendered 33,000 men upon our terms and the American flag was hoisted by order of General Shafter.

The secretary coming down in his history to the middle of August, when an order was issued, and is now in execution to muster out 100,000 volunteers, says:

Thus an army of about 250,000 volunteers and recruits for the regulars was called into existence from civil life, and, including the regular arm., the total force was 274,717 men. It was organized, armed and equipped (no supplies being on hand other than those for the regulars, save Springfield muskets), and 50,000 men of them were transported by land and sea to battlements in the tropics 10,000 miles apart, where they won their victories without a single defeat, and all within the period of 113 days from the declaration of war to the signing of the protocol.

This great achievement can be credited to no individual; it belongs to the nation. It was accomplished through the intelligence and patriotism of all who served, from the commander-in-chief to the private in the ranks. I also speak volumes for the prompt, patriotic and intelligent assistance of the people who furnished, in so short a period, the supplies necessary to prepare this great army for the field. In the heroic men who served in distant lands the country will ever offer a true meed of praise, but the mighty army in camp, ready and eager to take the field, should also be given equal credit. It was their presence ready at an hour's notice for any emergency that overawed the enemy and proved to him that further resistance would be in vain.

The deaths in the army from May 1 to Oct. 1, including killed, died of wounds and of disease, were 4,849, the smallest death rate recorded of any army in history, a remarkable fact when it is considered that over 51,000 of our troops, born and reared in the temperate zone, were campaigning in the tropical climate, subject to rain and heat most unaccustomed to them.

Under the head of increase in the permanent establishment, the secretary says:

In view of the needs of a military force in the islands occupied by the United States, it is earnestly recommended that the regular army be permanently increased to 104,000 men and the requisite officers; that a portion of this army be recruited from the inhabitants of those islands to be mustered into the service of the United States, and commanded by officers of our army, discretion, however, to be given to the president to make appointment of officers from the force so recruited.

These men are acclimated, understand the language and habits of their countrymen, and their enlistment will not only give them employment, but also have the tendency to enable the government to get into closer touch with their people than it would otherwise be able to do. This would also relieve our own people from serving in those climates to a large extent, and would, moreover, enable the volunteers to be mustered out of the service and return to the avocations of civil life.

Another suggestion is that there should be employed in the United States service a constabulary force for the cities of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, who have had experience and can speak the language of the islands.

Secretary Alger thinks the government will be greatly taxed to supply food to the destitute, especially in Cuba.

The effort should be made, he thinks, to give the people work instead of allowing them to dwell in idleness, living upon charity.

He says:

Would it not be wise economy for the government of the United States to construct a substantial railroad, practically the whole length of the island of Cuba, with branch roads to the leading cities on the coast. Such a road would, of course, cost a large sum, perhaps \$3,000,000, but it would give employment to the people of Cuba, teach them habits of industry, be an inducement for them to cultivate their farms, and thus furnish supplies for the laborers and for market when the road is constructed. This, in my judgment, is absolutely essential to the pacification and development of that great island. It will bring its mineral, lumber and agricultural products to market and open up communication with all parts of the island with the least possible delay. The road would be a good property, and when it has served its purpose for the government could be sold for its cost. If such an improvement is not made, the government will no doubt expend fully that amount in delay.

The secretary says that even if this road is to be built there is a necessity for a large appropriation to relieve the destitute. The question of sanitation of the cities should also have immediate attention, and a portion of the taxes collected in the island should be expended for that work.

Some recommendations that occur in

the early portion of the report are that

provision be made for a statue of General Grant; that Chief Clerk Iweeddy be made a lieutenant colonel; that provision be made for a second assistant

secretary of war and that an appropri-

ation be made for the construction of the

Lake Union-Washington ship canal.

The statement of expenditures and estimates presents some formidable figures. The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, were \$62,534,784, and the estimates for the next fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1899, are \$195,250,377. Of this great estimate, the sum of \$65,480,505 is charged to pay of the army. The estimate of extraordinary appropriations required for the six months ending June 30, 1899, are \$60,177,293, and the estimates for that period, combined with those for the next fiscal year, reach a total of \$255,42,917.

At this point the secretary includes in his report the reports of General Miles and all the other generals who participated in the operations. He then takes up the telegraphic and other correspondence relating to the war, and that matter occupies more than a fourth of the secretary's whole report. As already stated the dispatches are allowed to tell the story of the war without comment as far as possible, although instances the secretary prefaches them with short notes, explanatory of the reasons which led to their transmission.

Much of that part of the report dealing with the campaigns before Santiago and in Porto Rico, have already been published, in the various reports and controversies arising. The results, the secretary said, justified the selection of General Shafter for the command of the army sent to help the navy take Santiago.

It is shown that General Miles was recognized, at different times, as commanding general of the United States army.

But Miles' suggestions were generally ignored.

A number of reports of various officers come to the secretary of war, some of which are endorsed by the secretary, are referred to. Of the military academy, for instance, he endorses the recommendation for an increase of the number of cadets by 20 annually, to be appointed by the president, and one by each senator, to supply the officers needed for the army of the future.

Of the adjutant general's recommendations, the secretary says they are judicious and merit the favorable consideration of congress. Instead of increase of pay for officers serving in the West Indies and Philippines to the next higher grade, as recommended by the adjutant general, the secretary thinks that the pay of those officers, as well as those in Alaska, should be increased 50 per cent, while they are serving, because of the additional expense they are put to. He says the question of payment of damages to farms and other property by movement of troops will be made the subject of a special communication to congress. He recommends that \$30 instead of \$10 should be allowed for the apprehension of a deserter.

Treating of the quartermaster general's report the secretary picks out an interesting fact. He shows that the government purchased 36,800 horses and mules, 5,179 wagons, 559 ambulances and 82,078 tons of coal and chartered 77 vessels and purchased 10 steamships. The use of the Missouri was generously donated to the United States, with the services of her captain and her crew, by her owner, B. A. Baker of Baltimore, and is a valuable hospital ship. The cost of transporting the Spanish prisoners to Spain was \$1,513,500. The graves of the soldiers at Santiago, Porto Rico and the Philippines have been marked and these remains will be brought home as soon as the plans are completed.

In the subsistence department the secretary finds an urgent need for a regimental commissary and also for a commissary sergeant for each regiment needed. In the absence of the surgeon general's report, he says it was a mistake to detail regimental surgeons to large hospitals, but this could not have been avoided and division and general hospitals which were indispensable, maintained ample provision should be made to supply the places of surgeons who fall sick. One of the great mercies of the campaign were the women nurses. The report says that until one has had experience or made careful observation, he cannot realize the work that these noble women did for our sick soldiers in the hospitals, but they cannot be well employed at regimental hospitals in a campaign. Both the division and general hospitals are absolutely necessary, in the opinion of the secretary, but the general hospital should be provided separate wards for each regiment, so that comrades could be kept together.

The secretary says the Red Cross and other relief associations contributed in a very large degree to the care and comforts of our sick soldiers, and should receive the grateful thanks of the nation. The secretary calls attention to Surgeon General Sternberg's circular of instructions to the army, issued April 15, and says had it been strictly followed less sickness would have resulted.

He feels that a college of practical engineers, skilled in electricity, should be provided and that a large number of engineers should be educated at West Point, so that an officer can be placed permanently with each river and harbor project. These projects should also receive the recommendation of a board of skilled engineers before appropriations are made for them.

The manufacture of the Krag-Jorgenson, or a similar magazine gun, should continue until we have, at an early date, at least 500,000 of these arms in our arsenals with a full supply of ammunition.

## HEALTH IMPROVED.

Good Report Received Regarding the Troops in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—That there is a decided improvement in the health of the troops in the Philippines is shown by the following cable message from General Otis, commanding at Manila, received by Adjutant General Corbin: "Percentage of sick of command Nov. 30, 10 1-6, as against 12 1-5 Oct. 31. November deaths, 26, as against 45 for October. Sick rate in command about the same as among troops of other governments serving in tropical countries. One-third of the present sick suffering from typhoid and malarial fevers, one-sixth from intestinal troubles and the remaining half of ailments slight in character."

## Two Deaths in Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—General Brooke commanding at San Juan, Porto Rico, telegraphed the war department as follows: Died, Dec. 1, Private George B. Davis, 1st First Kentucky, typhoid; Private Robert Walter, G, Eleventh infantry, dysentery.

Remember the name DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

## FILIPINOS USE SILVER.

## No Gold in General Circulation in the Islands.

## REFUSE TO TOUCH OUR GOLD.

Notwit standing That American Troops Are Paid With It—Silver Currency Suited to the Islands Under Present Conditions—Exports and Imports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Mr. Edward W. Harden, who was appointed, in August last, an honorary commissioner of the United States to make an investigation of the financial and industrial conditions in the Philippine islands, has made his report to the secretary of the treasury, in the course of which he says in part:

"Silver is the basis of the currency in the Philippine islands. There is no gold in general circulation and has been none for more than 20 years. The Mexican dollar of a date previous to 1841 is current in the islands, and it is practically the only money in general circulation."

"The fluctuation in the demand for money in different seasons of the year resulted in widely fluctuating rates of exchange and in the continued now of money either to or from the islands. The law which prevented the importation of the Mexican dollars of a date subsequent to 1847 proved a great hindrance to business interests, and would have been a much greater evil had it not been for the laxity of the officials which permitted and encouraged smuggling."

"After the occupation of Manila by the American troops permission was given the banks to import silver freely, and the result has been to keep exchange rates on a more stable basis."

Mr. Harden says Spain kept no record of the currency in the islands, but it is estimated that there is in circulation \$60,000,000 in Philippine dollars, \$10,000,000 of subsidiary coins, from \$20,000,000 to \$5,000,000 of Mexican dollars and \$2,500,000 of notes of the Banco Espanol Fil-ino, a total of from \$40,000 to \$42,000,000, striking roughly, approximately \$5 per capita, on a silver basis, therefore, figuring on our basis, must be cut in two.

Three banking institutions do the banking business aside from that done by the large commercial houses. There is in Manila a savings institution and phone pawnshop, conducted by the church and of great benefit to the poor.

The best informed men in Manila are unanimous in their opinion that under present conditions the silver currency is the only one suited to the islands. A great deal of the trade of the Philippines is with China and Japan, the Strait settlements, India and Australia.

It would be a long and tedious task to educate the natives to a dollar which would be worth twice that now in circulation. Notwithstanding the Americans have a force of 15,000 soldiers in Manila, who are paid in gold, the people of the islands will have nothing but silver. If the United States retain the Philippine islands, a special coinage of silver dollars might be minted for circulation in the archipelago.

The Mexican dollar, in general circulation in the Philippine islands, contains 41 grams of silver .900 fine. The purchasing power of the dollar is the bullion value of the silver contained in it, and it increases or decreases in value in accordance with the quotation for bar silver in London, which are received every day by cable in Manila.

There is an issue of \$40,000,000 of bonds which was put out by the Spanish government in July, 1897, and which serves as a first lien upon the customs receipts of the port of Manila.

Practically all the export and import trade of the islands is in the hands of foreigners. There are a few Spaniards engaged in trading, but the bulk of the business, in a commercial way, is done by British, German, Belgian and American citizens.

The most reliable figures that can be obtained on exports from the islands for the year 1897 give the value at the points of shipment of \$41,342,990.

There are no figures obtainable giving the imports for the Philippine islands. From figures estimated by one of the larger importing houses it amounts to about \$1,542,990.

Taking these figures as being correct, there is a trade balance in favor of the islands of \$3,999,290, that being the excess of exports over imports.

## TO BE OR NOT TO BE.

This Old Question has to be Answered Candidly by Massillon People.

What do the people of Massillon think of the statement published below? Can any citizen ask for more convincing proof of the merits claimed by the article under discussion? What is the lacking in such evidence? The most superficial investigation will corroborate it. It is Massillon proof for Massillon people. It is not the style of proof other medicinal preparations offer—viz., Almanzo, Mich. proof for Massillon people. The most exacting cannot wish for anything more. Read this. Mr. Wm. Robel, of 58 Duncan St., agent for Adams Express Co. for over twenty years, says:

"I was in my office many a day when I should have been at home in bed. I had a gripe and stuck it out in the office; after that I was forced for one and a half or two years with my kidneys so that at times I have lain down on my bunk not being able to keep on my feet. Things looked somewhat serious, for I suffered with a dull pain across the small of my back when I sat for any length of time, or when getting up or down or bending over. I am not a great hand to take medicine but I have tried a number of them. Nothing ever did me much good until I got Doan's Kidney Pills. I was suffering severely one day and stepped into Peltzly's drug store and got them. They gave relief in a short time and I was quite free from that miserable feeling. My back is stronger than it was. I was so satisfied with the result that I advised every one to give them a trial, honestly feeling that they would do them good."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

The four principal industries of the islands in the order named are hemp, sugar, copra and tobacco.

The hemp industry supports a large proportion of the population of the southern part of Luzon and islands to the south and, according to the opinion of those most familiar with the trade, there is no danger of an overproduction. It is all exported and there would seem to be room for the establishment of a plant for the making of cordage.

## THE NAVAL MILITIA.

Annual Meeting of the Association—Move Toward a National Reserve.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—The fourth annual meeting of the Association of Naval Militia of the United States met

here, on board the old receiving ship St. Louis, representatives being present from Florida, California, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, New York, New Jersey, Missouri and other states.

Governor Hastings formally welcomed the delegates.

Captain John W. Bartlett, who was in charge of the auxiliary naval force during the war, spoke briefly.

Lieutenant W. H. H. Sontherland was present as a representative of the navy department and made a very able address.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the reports the remainder of the day was given to a general discussion of the advisability of forming a naval reserve of a national character. It appeared to be the opinion of all those participating in the debate that such a step would be a move in the right direction, and about the only point on which there seemed to be a difference was whether or not state naval militia should be dispensed with.

## Helpless White Home Burned.

STEUBENVILLE, Dec. 3.—The farmhouse of William McGrew, in Cross Creek township, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$1,500. At the inception of the fire Mr. Metcalf got on the roof to extinguish it, but he slipped off, breaking both legs. He lay on the ground helpless watching his home burn.

## Cubans Received by President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The members of the Cuban commission, headed by General Garcia, called at the White House and were received by the president. The meeting, however, was entirely informal and unofficial in character.

## Santiago Supreme Court.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 3.—The opening of the recently reorganized supreme court was an impressive ceremony. General Wood, delivering the court, in the name of the United States government, to the chief justice and his associates, and demanding from the public implicit obedience to the court's decisions and decrees.

JACKETS, CAPES & COLLARETTES  
MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF  
JUST RECEIVED.

We took all they had and got them at a price. They include all the best things of the season, in all colors. Don't fail to see them, the prices will move them quickly.



The Smith Premier Typewriter.

Is equal to scores of pens. The Pen has given place to the Modern Writer, The Smith Premier, the machine typical of progress, the acknowledged LEADER IN IMPROVEMENTS.

Send for Catalogue.

The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.  
348 Superior St., Cleveland, O.  
Actual Business College Co., Canton, Local Agts.

## What Think You Worthy Buyer?

## Matchless Meuser Upright Pianos..



CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS

**WHAT HAPPENED.**  
Discovered this week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Jacob Graybill has returned from Canal Fulton.

Miss Henry Haas, of Zoar, is visiting Massillon relatives.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Eyerly, in Third street.

Timothy Dunne has opened an installment store at 29 West Main street.

J. C. Weber, of Cleveland, has taken a position as horseshoer in the shop of A. D. Volkmar.

An epidemic of measles which recently swept over the village of West Brookfield is subsiding.

Miss Estella Lynch left Friday for Cleveland, and will visit in Oberlin and Elyria before returning.

The Misses Blanche and Lulu Wagner, aged 7 and 14 years, are seriously ill at their home in Green street.

The township clerk's office is now located in the township room, under the office of the Massillon Loan & Building Company, in South Erie street.

In Columbian county there are forty-two applicants for appointment as infirmary director, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Director Filsou.

Lizzie Hoffman, an inmate of the county infirmary, was transferred to the Massillon state hospital today. Sheriff Zaiser was in charge of the patient.

Miss Ella Guiney, who has been visiting the Rev. and Mrs. Alfred G. Berkley, in South Henry street, returned to her home in Waynesburg this morning.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will hold a social at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Keller, in East South street, Thursday evening, December 8.

G. G. Paul, who was elected justice of the peace on the Democratic ticket last spring, will take his office on Monday, when the term of the present justice, Mr. McMillan, will expire.

The young men of the Presbyterian Christian Endeavor Society will hold a social at their chapel next Tuesday evening, December 6. A most cordial invitation is extended to all to be present.

A successful concert was given in the First M. E. church at West Brookfield on Friday evening by the Blind Trio. The large audience which greeted the performers was highly pleased with the entertainment.

The prison and police committee of the city council has examined the police flash light, as suggested at the last meeting, and it is understood will recommend the purchase of eight of them, at a cost of \$5 each. One will be given to each officer.

Roy Miller has returned from Saginaw, Mich., where he has been drilling for coal for some months past, in company with Edward Christman. From here Mr. Miller will probably go to Pennsylvania, where Mr. Christman is now located.

R. E. Smith, the Erie street fish and poultry dealer, has purchased the market conducted by Walter Wolfsperger in South Mill street, and will move his stock there from the opera block in the near future. Mr. Smith is now operating both markets.

Russell & Company placed an order yesterday for 2500 tons of pig iron. The order was divided between F. H. Miller and J. C. Murphy, representatives of Columbus and Cleveland firms. Mr. Miller has been selling Russell & Co., iron for 30 years.

The seven men captured near Canal Dover, Wednesday, loaded down with plunder stolen from the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling station at Strasburg, have had a preliminary hearing and been bound over to court in the sum of \$1,000 each.

Dr. Jesse P. Penberthy, formerly of Massillon, and Mrs. Elizabeth Shepley, widow of the late Frank Shepley, were quietly married on Wednesday evening at St. Joseph's rectory by the Rev. J. F. Kuebler. Dr. and Mrs. Penberthy will reside at Mt. Eaton.

Thomas W. Morgan, of Lucas, Ia., who has been a guest at the Morgan residence in West Main street for several weeks, returned home last evening. He was accompanied by Mrs. A. J. Morgan, who will spend a month visiting friends and relatives in Lucas, Ia.

The thirtieth annual reunion of the Forty first O. V. V. I. will be held at Cleveland on Wednesday, December 21. Half fare rates have been secured on all the roads running into Cleveland, and the committee of arrangements has prepared a fine programme for the occasion, including music by the celebrated Arion Quartette.

Charles Corey, of this city, has received word that his brother, William Corey, who was recently taken seriously ill in Canton, is very much improved. Mr. Corey was a member of the Eighth regiment. He went to Canton to join his company, intending to accompany it to Wooster, but before starting suddenly became sick with lumbago.

The city council of Tiffin has an original plan for dealing with tramps this winter. Several thousand meal tickets will be distributed over the city to be presented to tramps asking for a meal. These he will present at the police court where he will be provided with a fifteen-cent meal by paying it for crushing stone and doing street cleaning.

Harry W. Leu, of Massillon, a member of Company K, Eighth Ohio, has enlisted in the regular army, and will probably be assigned to the Twenty-second infantry, now at Fort Crook, Neb. It is reported that the Twenty-second, as soon as recruited to the full limit, will be sent to Manila to relieve one of the volunteer regiments now on duty there.

The first church of Christ's scientists, which was organized in Canton a few weeks ago, has been granted a charter to Cleveland Sunday.

under the laws of the state of Ohio. The charter was granted November 28, and gives the members and organizers full license to preach the gospel of christian healing. Several prominent Canton people and Warren E. Russell, of this city, are among the charter members.

The regular meeting of the workhouse directors will be held at the institution next Tuesday. This is the last meeting for the present year, and the election of superintendent will accordingly take place. Superintendent Pontius' time expires on the first Monday in January, and whoever is elected will assume the duties of the position on the same date. Owen Stackhouse and Frank Milhof have been mentioned as candidates for the place.

Prof. Marcelius Ruch of Massillon, has been engaged to take complete charge of the vocal work in the public schools of Burton, Middlefield and Chardon, Geauga county. Prof. Ruch was graduated from Mt. Union with the music class of '96 and his continued and increasing success will be a source of much satisfaction to his many friends here. He leaves a prosperous business at Massillon where he has been located since his graduation.—Alliance Leader.

Over three hundred people were served at the supper given in the Sunday school rooms of the Christian church on Thursday evening. The waiters were garbed in the most irreproachable of white caps and aprons and the menu was all that could be desired. During the evening a programme consisting of music, recitations and other amusements was pleasantly carried out. The proceeds of the entertainment are in the neighborhood of \$160.

Private J. F. Lewis, Troop B, U. S. cavalry, writes from Augusta Ga., that he likes the place, and is beginning to think better of army life. The letter was written immediately after the Thanksgiving Day dinner, at which turkey, cranberry sauce, mashed potatoes, celery, pie and cake were served. "Altogether," says Mr. Lewis, "it would not be so bad if I should have to stay. My INDEPENDENT comes every day, and now and then I suppose I could get a furlough home."

A conference was held at the Hotel Conrad last night between W. F. Ricks and S. A. Conrad, of the Massillon board of trade. W. A. Lynch, president of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company, and Dr. A. B. Richardson, superintendent of the Massillon state hospital. The object of the meeting was to discuss matters relative to the asylum switch. It is possible that electricity will be applied in drawing freight to the asylum now that the C. L. & W. switch project is blocked, but no definite decision has yet been reached.

Homer B. Fisher, a former Massillonian, is under arrest at Cleveland, charged with blackmail. While employed as a private detective by the Anti-Saloon League for the purpose of securing evidence against Carroll county violators of the Sunday saloon closing law, Fisher, it is alleged, accepted \$150 from Eugene Haldeman, a saloonkeeper of Magnolia, and agreed to block the prosecution which was to be begun against him. When Fisher made the first overtures, it is alleged, to Haldeman, the latter notified the police. They instructed Haldeman to fall in with the plan suggested by Fisher, which he did, resulting in the arrest. Fisher has been released on bail, and his friends are hopeful that he can establish his innocence.

Russell & Company placed an order yesterday for 2500 tons of pig iron. The order was divided between F. H. Miller and J. C. Murphy, representatives of Columbus and Cleveland firms. Mr. Miller has been selling Russell & Co., iron for 30 years.

Harry Leu, of this city, has been detailed as clerk at the Wooster recruiting station. In speaking of his enlistment, the Alliance Leader says: "Among the names of the recruits lately enlisted at Wooster appears that of Harry W. Leu, Company K, Eighth O. V. I. This will be a surprise to the many friends of Mr. Leu in this city where he is well known. He was a student at Mt. Union college when the war broke out and enlisted with Company K at the first call. He served in the capacity of company clerk during the Santiago campaign and was greatly angered at this, and has fled in the recorder's office evidence that Jacob's indebtedness to him amounts to \$47,000.

#### TO INCREASE THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—[By Associated Press]—A bill providing for a regular standing army of one hundred thousand men has been prepared by General Miles, which will come before congress at an early date. The bill, it is said, will provide for an organization of twelve companies to the regiment, with an arrangement for a third lieutenant for each company in case of need for that officer. It will contain provisions for a staff corps, largely in accordance with the recommendations of the heads of the various bureaus, as recommended by them in their annual reports.

#### SECOND GOES TO CUBA.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 3.—[By Associated Press]—Major General Lee has ordered the Second division of the Seventh Army Corps, with hospital and signal corps, to move at once to Havana. The Spanish volunteer forces on duty in the city of Havana were relieved yesterday, and will be disbanded in a day or two.

#### NO MEETING TO-DAY.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—[By Associated Press]—There will be no joint session of the Peace Commission today. The report that Germany is negotiating for the purchase of the Caroline islands is confirmed.

#### MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Edgar Johnson Will Go to the Penitentiary for Life.

AKRON, Dec. 3.—[By Associated Press]—After being out for more than twenty-five hours, the jury in the Johnson murder case brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, recommending that mercy be extended to the prisoner by the court. This, under the new law empowering juries to recommend such a course to the court, saves Johnson's life, but will confine him in the penitentiary for the rest of his natural lifetime. There was no doubt in the minds of the jury as to Johnson's guilt, and the whole time they were in the jury room was devoted to the discussion of the question of recommending leniency. Johnson showed no signs of emotion when he heard the verdict read.

#### Bryan Warmly Welcomed.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 3.—[By Associated Press]—Colonel W. J. Bryan, enroute to Savannah, reached here at 10:30 this morning, and was met at the train by the speaker of the House and a committee of the legislature, with a request to stop over. He consented, on condition that he would not be called upon to make a speech. He was escorted to the capitol, where he had an enthusiastic welcome and a reception was held in the hall of the House. He leaves tonight for Savannah, to join his regiment.

#### Pittsburgh Attorney Found Guilty.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 3.—[By Associated Press]—Ex-Assistant City Attorney W. B. House, on trial for aiding Major W. C. Moreland, a former city attorney, in embezzling \$20,000 of city funds, was today found guilty and sentenced to twenty-two months in the county workhouse and fined one thousand dollars. Major Moreland, who was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, was pardoned after serving eight months.

#### A Big Distillery.

PEORIA, Dec. 3.—[By Associated Press]—Jacob Woolner now says he will fit up the Great Eastern distillery to grind five thousand bushels of corn a day. His brother, Samuel, vice president of the Standard Company, is greatly angered at this, and has fled in the recorder's office evidence that Jacob's indebtedness to him amounts to \$47,000.

#### No Agreement Reached.

ZANESVILLE, Dec. 3.—[By Associated Press]—The meeting of the Eastern stoneware manufacturers to formulate a selling agreement failed utterly. Interested parties say it is hopeless to try to get Western men united when Eastern men cannot agree.

#### A Call to Bankers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—[By Associated Press]—Comptroller Dawes makes a call today for a statement of the condition of all national banks on December first.

A cough is not like a fever. It does not have to run a certain course. Cure quickly and effectively with One Minute Cough Cure, the best remedy for all ages and for the most severe cases. We recommend it because it's good. Rider & Snyder.

"Neglected colds makes fat graveyards." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup helps men and women to a happy, vigorous old age.

When you ask for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve don't accept a counterfeit or imitation. There are more cases of piles being cured by this, than all others combined. Rider & Snyder.

You May Never Be Wealthy. But you can be healthy. Constipation causes two-thirds of all the diseases of humanity. Violent cathartics may relieve you. They will never cure. What you need is Wright's Celery Capsules. They cure constipation, sick headache, liver and kidney trouble. Why? Because they are nature's harmless remedies and you get 100 days' constitutional treatment at a cost of 1c a day or 14 weeks for \$1. Cure guaranteed by bankable paper in every \$1 box. Sold by all druggists.

Now is the time to subscribe.

#### A Guardsman's Trouble.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Journal.

The promptness with which the National Guard of the different states responded to President McKinley's call for troops at the beginning of the war with Spain made the whole country proud of its citizen soldiers. In Detroit there are few guardsmen more popular and efficient than Max R. Davies, first sergeant of Co. B.

He has been a resident of Detroit for the past six years, and his home is at 413 Third Avenue. For four years he was connected with the well known wholesale drug house of Farland, Williams & Clark, in the capacity of bookkeeper.

"I have charged up many thousand orders for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," said Mr. Davies, "but never knew their worth until I used them for two years I suffered from chronic dyspepsia and doctored for that aggravating trouble but could only be helped temporarily."

"I think dyspepsia is one of the most stubborn of ailments, and there is scarcely a clerk or office man but what is more or less a victim. Some days I could eat anything, while at other times I would be starving. Those distressed pains would force me to quit work."

"I tried the hot-water treatment thoroughly, but it did not affect my case. I have tried many advertised remedies but they would help only for a time. A friend of mine recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but I did not think much of them."

"I finally was induced to try the pills and commenced using them. After taking a few doses I found much relief. I do not remember how many boxes of the pills I used, but I used them until the old trouble stopped."

"I know they will cure dyspepsia of the worst form and I am pleased to recommend them."

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